

Water governance is a way to ensure clean water around the year in equitable way sustainably, which require centre and state cooperation.

Water is a state subject under ~~the~~ schedule 7 of the constitution, but it has cross border infiltration & require - multiple stakeholders from state and centre to govern it.

New India has promise water as important constituent of it such as 'har ghar Jal' under Jal Jivan mission (JJM)

But there are inherent problems in water governance such as

(i) Aqueduct water risk Atlas

placed India under 30 most water stressed

country due to mismanagement of

water

\* Groundwater which is limited is under excessive usage and NITI Aayog pointed that 91 country will become out of ground water by 2020.

\* Ground water is 85% used by Agriculture which is a state subject while Atal Biju Yojna is a central sector scheme.

(ii) River water sharing is a complicated issue which require state cooperation while centre has been accused of

\* political bias favouring & disfavouresing

\* centralisation of dispute management through bills like River water Dispute Amendment Bill (2019)

& Dam Safety Bill 2019.

(iii) water governance can only be ensured within large framework of environmental governance such

- as → Rain water management
- Forest management
- lake & wetland management

where. state will require centre's guidelines & technology while state centre require state for implementation.

### way forward

(i) ARC2 recommended for minimum judicial intervention in river dispute as provided under constitution. (A-262)

- River Boards should be established
- A centre should be fair & transparent.

(ii) Jal Jivan mission should be adopted by states since it is one of the most budgeted scheme of government.

(iii) water governance should be  
prioritise under zonal councils so that  
river disputes can be solved with trust  
and people participation led by needs.